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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women.

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LEPER WOMEN VOTE

In a Manila paper, "The Cablenews-American," there appears a paragraph that should interest American women. It is in the report of Dr. Victor G. Heiser's visit to the Culion Leper Republic. After telling how the government has finally gotten the disease under control, he goes on to say that "the independent leper government of the republic is a very successful one. The people continue to elect their own rulers, and the latter make the necessary municipal and provincial appointments, the women retaining their right to vote at the elections, exercising the right of suffrage with great intelligence."

It really seems as if comment is unnecessary. Even leprosy, it seems, may have its advantages!

Ellis Meredith.

HON. PHILIP SNOWDEN

Hon. Philip Snowden, whose charming wife is so popular as a speaker, is one of the ablest and most eloquent members of the British Parliament. The editor of the London Daily News says: "I doubt whether there is any man living today with an equal power of moving great bodies of men to a certain exaltation of spirit, of communicating his own passion to others, of giving to politics something of the fervor of religious emotion." However dull a debate in the House of Commons may be, and however many members may slip out into the lobbies, as soon as Mr. Snowden rises to speak they come pouring back, the House fills up, and he is heard with deepest attention, often with ringing applause.

Massachusetts suffragists will have a chance for the first time to hear Mr. Snowden at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., to be held in Lowell, Oct. 27 and 28. See notice in another column.

NORWEGIAN ELECTIONS

This month, all over Norway, women are voting at the municipal elections. These extend over several weeks. It is the first time that all Norwegian women have had a chance to vote. Nine years ago Norway gave municipal suffrage to women with a small property qualification—so small that three-fifths of the women in Norway were able to vote. They used the right so well that three years ago full Parliamentary suffrage was granted to the same three-fifths of the women. Now municipal suffrage for women has been made universal, and it is confidently expected that Parliamentary suffrage will soon be made universal also.

THE WISE HOUSEKEEPER

Will be against
A HOUSE BUILT ON SAND.
Will be for
THE CATEGORIAL IMPERATIVE.

Will be against
GROUNDS WITHOUT SHADE AND WATER.
Will be for
CONSERVATION.

Will be against
QUARRELS WITH NEIGHBORS.
Will be for
INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Will be against
EXTRAVAGANT HOUSEKEEPING.
Will be for
ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION.

Will be against
PENNY WISDOM AND POUND FOOLISHNESS.
Will be for
LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR COMMON WELFARE.

Will be against
DISHONEST SERVANTS.
Will be for
INTELLIGENCE AND HONOR IN OFFICE.

Will be against
DIRT.
Will be for
CLEAN POLITICS.

Will be against
MOTHS, RUST AND MILDEW.
Will be for
AN END TO GRAFT.

Will be against
UNTRIMMED LAMPS.
Will be for
THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Will be against
UNPAID BILLS.
Will be for
JUSTICE.

Will be against
DARK CORNERS.
Will be for
COMMON OWNERSHIP IN COMMON NEEDS.

Will be against
DARKENED WINDOWS.
Will be for
COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Will be against
CANDLES BURNED AT BOTH ENDS.
Will be for
ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOR.

Will be against
CARELESS BREAKAGE.
Will be for
ACTS LOOKING TO PREVENTION OF MINE, RAILWAY AND FACTORY ACCIDENTS.

Will be against
HOUSEHOLD DRUDGES.
Will be for
AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Will be against
BAD DRAINS.
Will be for
A FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Will be against
STAINS THAT WILL NOT COME OUT.
Will be for
JUVENILE COURTS.

MARY JOHNSTON

Will be against
POISONS LEFT WHERE THE CHILDREN CAN GET THEM.
Will be for
WAR AGAINST THE SOCIAL EVIL.
WAR AGAINST ALCOHOL.

Will be against
MISTAKEN PARTNERSHIPS.
Will be for
WISER MARRIAGE LAWS.

Will be against
SPOILED CHILDREN.
Will be for
A FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF EUGENICS.

Will be against
A MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE WITHOUT AUTHORITY.
Will be for
THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

Warm Springs, W. Va.

Mary Johnston.

PARADE POSTPONED

We have had to move on the date of the parade and pageant.

When we fixed on Oct. 29 in the first place, we thought the affair would be somewhat larger than the procession of May 21 but so great has been the response that we find the time we allowed is not sufficient to organize so big a parade as is now assured. From all over the State we get word that delegations want to be in line, and from Boston, Baltimore, California even, we hear of those who wish to be in the march.

Forty artists were asked to design banners. We expected ten or twelve to agree to do so. Thirty-five undertook the work with enthusiasm! More time is needed to organize all this interest than was allowed at first.

Success compels us to postpone the parade.

Harriot Stanton Blatch.

New York City.

LINDSEY ON DENVER WET

The fact that Denver "went wet" is being used in the campaign States as an argument against equal suffrage, although the number of no-license towns in Colorado has been more than quadrupled since women got the ballot. Mrs. Bassett of Everett, Wash., wrote to Judge Lindsey asking if the "wet" result was due to the women. Judge Lindsey replied:

"The 'wet' or 'dry' election you refer to is of no significance concerning woman suffrage. The issues were so confused with other issues and used in such a way that the result was not a fair test of the sentiment on this question. As a matter of fact, the election was the greatest victory in the history of the State for the reform forces for popular government and for righteousness. The utility corporations that have corrupted our politics were utterly routed, and the two political machines were defeated, and the result was largely due to the fact that the great majority of women voted for the reform measures and against the 'Gang,' and made the victory possible.

"Sincerely yours,

"BEN B. LINDSEY."

PREVENTING CRIMINALS

"What do you do with your women criminals?" "We prevent them."

This was the answer given to an inquirer by Prof. Simon von der Aa, for 50 years the chief of administration of the prisons in Holland, who is here attending the International Prison Congress. The professor says that in all Holland there are now less than 200 women in prison, and that during his administration three prisons for women have been closed for lack of inmates.

"But how do you account for it?" he was asked.

"In two ways," he said. "One reason is the growth of the social work, particularly among the Catholics. But, indeed, our people, of whatever creed, have taken a special interest in the uplift of women during the last decade. There are societies without end, not merely to rescue the fallen, but to help the poor and suffering so that they shall not be tempted to go wrong. Our women of wealth and culture are interested in this work.

"The other cause for the diminution of feminine crime is simply the fact that women are allowed to work and support themselves honorably, instead of being starved into doing it dishonorably. Women have entered all our professions, just as they have with you.

"I am convinced that the industrial freedom of women is what is keeping them out of the prisons.

"There is a strong woman's suffrage party among us, but I would not say that that is a reason for the few crimes of women. It is rather another glorious result of allowing woman to work. Before that she was perhaps unfit to vote. But the broadening influence of work not only has the result of making her refrain from active lawbreaking, but also it gives her the positive impulse to assist in wise lawmaking."

CONCERNING WOMEN

Mrs. Katherine Moody Spalding is editor of the "Woman's Own Page" in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Telegram. Suffrage news is one feature of this interesting department.

Miss A. Whone, a native of old England and a New York milliner, wishes to help in the Washington campaign, and offers through "Votes for Women" to trim six hats as a contribution to the cause.

Miss Jean Gordon, factory inspector for Orleans parish, says in her third annual report recently submitted that during the past year there has been a phenomenal growth in Louisiana of "sentiment in favor of adequate protection for the children."

Dr. Elizabeth G. Mitchell of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and an instructor in histology and physiological chemistry in Howard University, is at work on the problem of finding a remedy for pellagra, based on the serum theory.

Mrs. Philip P. Stalford and Mrs. Rose B. Moore of the Spokane Political Equality Club have made addresses in behalf of woman suffrage before sixty-five labor unions of that city. They have been speaking also before the labor unions of the coast towns. Mrs. Stalford was leader in the successful effort made in Spokane for the appointment of police matrons.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sirovich of Hull, Mass., will canvass the First Plymouth Senatorial District up to the time of the State election, in connection with her brother, Wm. W. Burke, Democratic candidate for the Senate. Mrs. Sirovich was formerly a teacher, and has been active in temperance and educational work. She is a member of many clubs and is a firm believer in woman suffrage.

Mrs. Blanche H. Mason of Seattle, Washington, is Assistant Labor Commissioner in charge of a department for women and children in her State. She has enforced the law requiring seats for women workers; has hunted down violations of the ten-hour law; and will this winter recommend to the Legislature an eight-hour law for women, and the re-enactment of the Messenger Service Law, which provides that no boy under nineteen be allowed in such work.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh was originally a western newspaper writer. During the past twelve years she has made extended visits to Europe and has studied industrial matters there. For eight years she has been at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., as Assistant Editor to Samuel Gompers on the official magazine, the American Federationist. Mrs. Valesh recently resigned that position and went to New York to take part in the national movement for the organization of working women. Her work as a labor expert brings her in contact with men and women of all classes who are interested in industrial advancement.

"Mother Frank" is the name which New York's East Side gave to a little Russian woman fifty-five years old and five feet tall, who has mothered the poor and suffering among these Jews for a quarter of a century. For years she has quietly gone about work which we now know technically as hospital social service, encouraging the sick, following up discharged patients, and starting them afresh. When she said good-by to this country a little while ago the Beth Israel synagogue was filled with her poor, who prayed all day that she might be prospered in her new work. She goes to Palestine to teach her people there that "Palestine is a place to live in, not to die in." Industry and thrift and improved tilling of the land are some of the things she hopes to promote.

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Business Manager, AGNES E. RYAN

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OUR CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

The Woman's Journal has the pleasure of announcing this week that its staff has been strengthened by the addition of six distinguished Contributing Editors, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Mary Johnston, Ellis Meredith, head of the Election Commission of Denver, Mrs. Ida H. Harper and the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane. These Contributing Editors will write for the Journal "when the spirit moves them," and we hope it will move often. We congratulate our readers and the cause upon this addition to our force.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LINDSEY

Miss Martha Gruening writes to the editor of the Woman's Journal:

> "I saw Judge Lindsey when I was coming through Denver, and he entrusted this letter to me. I feel myself giving it up very reluctantly, as it has been such a useful piece of suffrage material. Everyone is interested in anything he says; and there seems to be something fascinating to human beings in seeing the lie direct given. It certainly is deserved in this case."

The letter to which Miss Gruening refers contains Judge Lindsey's comments on Miss Molly Elliot Seawell's recent assertions in the Atlantic Monthly as to the effect that equal suffrage must have upon the property rights of married women. A copy of that part of her article had been sent to Judge Lindsey, with a request to him to tell whether any such results had come to pass in Colorado. He annotated her statements as follows:

> "The basic principle that one voter cannot claim maintenance from another voter would deprive married women of any claim for support from their husbands." Absolutely false.
>
> "Under the present dispensation, the status between husbands and wives is, practically, that the husband has the vote and the wife has the property." Absolutely false.
>
> "In lieu of a vote, the law has given the wife enormous property privileges which, of course, are totally inconsistent with the possession of a vote." Absolutely false.
>
> "One fact is admitted by every person familiar with the rudiments of the common law—that all property privileges must be resigned at once by every woman who acquires a vote." Absolutely false.
>
> "In the attempt to adjust the property rights between a husband and wife, both of whom are voters, and the minor children, chaos must result. It is a problem never before presented upon a considerable scale, and is practically incapable of adjustment; that is to say, the litigation which would result would swamp ten times as many courts as exist in the United States today. It would present unknown complications in the transfer of property, in the making of contracts, in the carrying on of business, in every transaction in which a married man or a married woman was a party. No lawyer or financier living would undertake to prophesy the result, except stupendous loss to women and a cataclysmal confusion and destruction of values." These statements are false, and disproved by fifteen years of suffrage in Colorado.

Miss Seawell had also argued that the laws could not be enforced if women voted. She said:

> "The trouble would begin with the mere attempt of women to deposit their ballots. A dozen ruffians at a single polling place could prevent a hundred women from depositing a single ballot. There can be no doubt that this means would be used by the rougher element, and that the polls would become scenes of pre-ordained disorder and riot."

Judge Lindsey says:

> "Nothing of the kind ever happened in Colorado. No more absurd statement ever came to my attention."

At the bottom of the letter sheet, Judge Lindsey writes:

> "I have annotated the foregoing. It is hard to understand how anyone with a grain of intelligence could sign their name to such absurdities. The statements are false in every detail, and our experience in Colorado proves not one of them ever operated in actual practice as claimed.
>
> "Ben B. Lindsey."

DETROIT'S WOMEN TAXPAYERS

About 600 women tax-payers of Detroit have registered to vote at the election which may perhaps be held at some time in the future, if the courts allow it, in order to decide whether Detroit shall become the owner of its street-car system.

Two years ago Michigan gave tax-paying women the right to vote on questions of local taxation and the granting of franchises. Since then a whole series of towns have held elections at which the tax-paying women have turned out in large numbers. Generally no notice was taken of these large votes cast by the tax-paying women, except in the Michigan papers and in the Woman's Journal. But Detroit is now being held up all over the country by anti-suffrage editors as a proof of the indifference of women to the ballot. It is asserted that there are 20,000 women tax-payers in Detroit. This is only a rough guess. It takes long and patient investigation to find out the number of tax-paying women in any large city. Some years ago, by laborious research, the senior editor of the Woman's Journal ascertained that there were 18,000 in Boston. But assume that there are 20,000 in Detroit; why should a small registration of tax-paying women in one Michigan city carry more weight than a large vote of tax-paying women in a long list of Michigan cities? There is a great outcry just now against false weights and measures in the grocery business. Almost every opponent of equal rights for women keeps two distinct sets of mental scales in which to weigh arguments pro and con.

Great efforts are made and vast sums of money spent by both political parties to get the male voters to the polls; otherwise they do not turn out. No campaign or canvass of any kind had been made to get the women tax-payers in Detroit to register. Municipal ownership is a subject on which the majority of both men and women are as yet but poorly informed, and many women tax-payers probably hesitated about voting for fear they might vote the wrong way. Last but not least, it is not certain that the election can legally be held. The question is before the Supreme Court, and meanwhile the whole matter is tied up, and the election may never come off at all. Under the circumstances, it was remarkable that so many as 600 women tax-payers registered. The number shows women's interest rather than their lack of interest.

But the whole question is irrelevant. A light vote by men is a very common thing, and no one looks upon it as an argument for depriving men of suffrage. If only one properly-qualified man wants to cast his ballot, the indifference of all the rest does not affect his right to do so; and the same rule ought to be applied to women.

Where women have full suffrage, there is no complaint that the majority do not use it. The Colorado Secretary of State, in a letter to Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston, says that in Colorado, 80 per cent. of the women register, and about 72 per cent. vote. The Wyoming Secretary of State, in a letter to the editor of the Woman's Journal, says that 90 per cent. of Wyoming women vote. In Idaho, the Chief Justice and all the Justices of the State Supreme Court have signed a published statement saying, "The large vote cast by the women establishes the fact that they take a lively interest." At the last national election in Australia for which we have the figures, 628,235 men voted and 431,033 women. In New Zealand, when equal suffrage was granted in 1893, out of the 139,915 women in the colony, 109,161 registered to vote, and the number of women voting has increased at each triennial Parliamentary election since.

A. S. B.

Dr. Margaret Long of Denver is visiting her father, Hon. John D. Long, at Hingham, Mass. Dr. Long agrees with Judge Lindsey of the Juvenile Court in declaring that equal suffrage has done good in Colorado. She says: "The source of rumors in the papers about an effort to repeal woman suffrage is usually some political boss, who has found that women interfered with his nefarious schemes, and so he wants to get rid of them. No one interested in good government finds the women in any way a hindrance, and they often find them a help."

Miss Grace Strachan was enthusiastically re-elected president of the Interborough Women Teachers' Association of New York, at its recent annual meeting. The Association passed a resolution rejoicing over the recovery of Mayor Gaynor, who has always upheld the women teachers in their efforts for equal pay. Miss Strachan and most of the teachers are suffragists, but they declined an invitation to take part in the woman suffrage procession, believing that as an organization they should stick to their one aim.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS LETTER

The Advisory Committee held its first meeting Sept. 30 at National Headquarters, with a morning and an afternoon session. The discussion was enthusiastic, and the crystalization of opinion was significant of the progress of the suffrage movement.

There were present Anna Howard Shaw, Mary Hutcheson Page, Harriet Burton Laidlaw, Lucy E. Anthony, Caroline Lexow, Ida Husted Harper, Katherine Houghton Hepburn, Edith Houghton Hooker and Mary Ware Dennett. Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Alexander were obliged to decline serving on the Committee, on account of the pressure of other work. Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Ivins and Miss Mills are members, but were not present.

Mrs. Page was chosen chairman and Mrs. Dennett secretary.

The morning was devoted to reports on successful methods of suffrage work, and the afternoon to discussion of the points made in the letter sent by the president to the States, which was published in the Woman's Journal of Sept. 24.

Methods of Woman Suffrage Party

Mrs. Laidlaw reported on the method adopted by the Woman Suffrage Party in Greater New York, and brought out the following points:

The Party has reached thousands of people heretofore unreached by the work of the Suffrage Clubs.

The Party has worked in cordial co-operation with local Suffrage Associations of various sorts.

The plan of enrolment without dues has resulted in unprecedented strength and numbers.

The Party's work has been supported by subscriptions and donations, and it is now considering the systematic raising of money, in proportion to the membership in each district.

The Party finds its work in close touch with municipal housekeeping problems. For instance, in response to a request from the East Side mothers, resolutions were passed at a district meeting in protest against the closing of the Strauss Milk Depot.

The Party is absolutely non-partisan politically. It has accepted the use of election district headquarters from the political parties, but accepts from all, impartially.

Many Capable Women Found

In response to a question as to whether it was increasingly easy to find suitable women for district leaders, captains and workers, Mrs. Laidlaw replied that it was; that mistakes were made and inefficient people not infrequent, but that, on the other hand, a marvellous number of capable women had been found, many of whom had been hitherto inexperienced and untrained.

The work is educational in every way. Mrs. Laidlaw was asked if she thought there was anything in the nature or construction of the Party which would prevent its being applicable over the country in other than congested places like large cities. She replied that she believed the plan was entirely applicable to country districts as well.

Suffrage Processions

Miss Lexow reported on the subject of suffrage processions, as exemplified by the demonstration last spring. The expenditure of relatively little effort was well worth while. The aim was to bring pressure upon the New York Senate to discharge the Judiciary Committee. That action was taken three days after the parade.

Miss Anthony advocated advertising our Headquarters in magazines.

The Revival Method

Mrs. Page reported the success of the "revival" method carried on in Massachusetts this past summer, by which a corps of speakers and workers has spent a week in each of ten manufacturing towns, following and improving on the program adopted experimentally in Springfield last spring. Headquarters were opened and meetings held several times each day, hundreds of thousands of fliers were distributed, all manner of people reached, unlimited free advertising given by the newspapers, hundreds of names enrolled, and all for less than $800.

The great success of the summer's work in Massachusetts led to the suggestion of developing the same plan for the National Association, whereby, instead of sending out individual organizers, the National should send a corps of workers who would join for a certain period the State workers, and do concentrated suffrage work, with a view to developing organization by political districts.

Membership Without Dues

The question of membership without dues was enthusiastically discussed, and the sense of the meeting was that the time has come when that will be the next wise step in the progress of our organization.

Buying Pages in Papers

Mrs. Hepburn gave a most interesting report of the work in Hartford, Conn., in buying commercial advertising space in the daily papers, to advertise suffrage meetings. She showed specimens of the advertisements, half pages and whole pages. The Hartford Club raised the money for a year's contract, thereby getting reduced rates. She estimated that the cost of bringing a half page of good suffrage argument and notice of a suffrage meeting to the attention of each family was only .0016. Money for specific undertakings of this sort is easily raised. A definite result has been the change in attitude of the Hartford Courant toward suffrage. It used to be violently opposed, but is now ready to give space to articles and testimony in favor. The public has been convinced by this method that suffrage must be surely coming, or it could not adopt commercial advertising.

Automobile Speaking Tours

Mrs. McCulloch sent by mail a very interesting report of the suffrage automobile speaking trips in Illinois, during the summer. There have been six tours of from four to eight days in length. By taking collections at meetings and by having a machine loaned in one instance, and having several donations, they were able to turn money into the treasury at the end of the season. It took three or four speakers steadily. The results were unlimited newspaper attention, including favorable editorial comment, suffrage brought to people who never thought of it before, respectful attention and openly expressed wonderment that women knew so much about Illinois politics, many enrolments, and the promise of men to vote only for suffrage legislators.

After earnest consideration and discussion, it was voted to recommend to the National Board the plan of non-dues-paying political district organization, instead of organization by dues-paying clubs.

It was also voted to recommend to the Board that the National should do its organizing through a group of workers sent together, the idea being that a group can do more effective work than a single person, as has been demonstrated in the States where this method has been tried.

It was voted that the reports of the meetings of the Committee be printed in the Woman's Journal, instead of being mailed to the State officers, as was originally planned.

Suggestions Invited

The next meeting will be Dec. 1. All members of the Association are invited to send in reports or subjects for discussion.

Mary Ware Dennett, Cor. Sec.
505 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Oct. 4, 1910.

I would like to see the ballot in the hands of every woman.—Mark Twain.

There is a French saying that "it is the women who make the morals of a country." This is not true, cannot be true, so long as men alone make the laws. For the law is a mighty teacher of morality or immorality, justice or injustice.—Josephine E. Butler.

I know full well the prejudice of ignorance and superstition, and knowing it I, for one, mean to face it and to challenge it, and to demand for women the right to vote.—U. S. Senator Robert L. Owen.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE

Washington

"Votes for Women," the State of Washington's suffrage journal, will issue a 48-page illustrated special edition in October, to help in the last rush to victory at the election on Nov. 8, giving a faithful representation of all factors over the State doing suffrage work. The editor and proprietor, Mrs. T. B. Hanna, without aid, has given her entire time the past year, and spent much money beside, on the publication, to help the suffrage cause.

A Washington's woman's plea for the ballot is embodied in the following verses, written by Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck of Puyallup for the Suffrage Club:

Vote Instead of Fight

A widow sat by her hearthstone
  In eighteen sixty-one,
And with pride that was loving and tender
  She gazed on her only son.
She thought of the days in the future
  When her step would be feeble and slow,
How to him she would turn for her comfort,
  And never a care need know.

But while she was idly dreaming,
  A cloud arose, thick and black;
Her country called for volunteers
  (And many ne'er came back).
This mother, with heart so tender,
  With love so brave and true,
Said, "Go, my son, my loved one,
  Your country calls for you!

"I would not bid you tarry,
  Although it breaks my heart
To part with you, my darling,
  For we've never been apart.
But now your country needs you;
  There's work for you to do.
Go now, and may God bless you,
  And keep you brave and true!"

Her son went forth and left her
  Alone in her grief and woe,
Alone with the terrible heart-ache
  That none but a mother can know.
Shall I tell how bravely she struggled
  Through those long years of strife—
How in house and field she labored
  To provide for the needs of life?

Alone in her cottage one evening,
  A messenger came to her side
And told her her boy, her darling,
  At the front had bravely died,
And these were the last words he uttered:
  "Tell mother I tried to be true!
Oh, tell her I'll meet her in heaven,
  Where they'll give me white robes for my blue."

She sank, with her face white as marble,
  And lifted her spirit in prayer
To Him who is always beside us,
  To lighten our every care.
She cried, "O, Jesus of Nazareth!
  Thy sufferings were more than we know;
Send down divine grace to my spirit;
  Oh, help me to bear this blow!

"I sent my son forth, though I loved him
  Far more than I love my life;
But now he has fallen in battle,
  His soul has gone out in this strife
I, his mother, am left poor and lonely
  My poor heart is broken in twain:
I feel as if all of my life's work
  Had only been labor in vain."

At last her face lighted with glory;
  The struggle with self had been sore,
But Jesus had given the victory,
  And all her complainings were o'er
She arose to her feet with strong purpose,
  Aware of the power she owned:
"Lord, I surrender unto Thee!
  My reason at last is enthroned.

"My life's work still lies before me;
  I can see it is only begun;
And although, like to Abram of old time,
  I gave up my well-beloved son,
Yet he, with a keener perception,
  Was saved the deep sorrow I feel,
For his eyes beheld the peace offering,
  Before his son felt the steel.

"But I was so blind that, like others,
  I thought that strife on the field
Was the only way that our brothers
  Would to our judgment yield.
But in this terrible trial
  How clearly Thy words come to me:
'Do thou always do unto others
  As thou wouldst they should do unto thee.'

"I see now that war is unchristian,
  For life is dear to us all:
Whichever side is victorious
  So many brave sons must fall!
And now to my heart comes Thy message,
  'O, woman, your work is great!
Go out, and your suffering sisters
  Raise up from their lost estate.

"'For your country today is half orphaned,
  Left wholly in charge of man,
And a woman is needed beside him;
  Then go, and do what you can.
For even as home is a failure
  Without the mother and wife,
Just so from the nation the woman
  Would banish disorder and strife.

"'Go forth, then,—but not to supplant him,
  But womanly stand by his side,
Just where your Savior placed you
  Before he was crucified.
Use the ballot instead of the sabre
  In bringing about the right,
And teach your sons and your daughters
  To vote instead of to fight!'"

Oklahoma

The Oklahoma W. S. A. has translated woman suffrage literature into the Choctaw, Chickasha and Cherokee tongues, as there is expected to be a large Indian vote cast this fall.

Four daily papers have volunteered to bring out "women's editions," edited partly by the suffragists. Mrs. Boyer has more invitations than she can possibly accept to speak on suffrage before Farmers' Institutes, temperance societies, Socialist picnics, and all manner of gatherings, many of them very large. She has just been holding a public debate at Coalgate with a Rev. J. W. Searcy, who had challenged anyone to show that the Bible was not against equal rights for women.

Miss Kate M. Gordon arrived on Oct. 4.

South Dakota

Well, it is over—a wedding, a convention, the State fair and the Corn Palace, not mentioning Roosevelt day in Sioux Falls, the third strenuous week.

I close my eyes and see the throngs of people passing, passing, and "I want to go West again, West again, West again."

Yes, some friends have my itinerary ready, and the last five weeks of the campaign I shall spend entirely away from the railroad, out in the new country.

Next to Mrs. Cragie way-laying the voters at the Corn Palace in behalf of the women of South Dakota, and getting mayors and marshals and city councils to suffrage meetings, the most interesting thing of the month to me was Mr. Roosevelt's speech in Sioux Falls. Some of our friends said he did not speak for the suffrage amendment. Didn't he?

"The things for the American people to remember are the great fundamental principles. * * *

"When I speak of a square deal I mean that a man must act honestly and fairly in the game, as it is played now. If the rules are wrong, and if the rules give some people advantage, then the rules must be changed. * * *

"A square deal for the wage earner, a square deal for the employer, and a square deal for the general public. * * *

"Now, friends, the same thought I think should be applied to the tariff, should be applied to all questions which must be settled by legislation. Every issue should be treated on its merits. Justice should be extended to it and justice exacted from it. * * *

"We are trying to secure a government for all the people, and we cannot afford not to have the highest type of individual citizenship in this land

"Each man and woman is entitled to be surrounded by conditions which will make his or her work as easy as possible. It is wrong not to make opportunities equal for all men and allow work to be so hard that it will break down any class of workers."

Some men smiled one day when I said the Republicans of our State had declared for woman suffrage. This is the way the plank reads:

"We, the Republicans of South Dakota, in convention assembled, believe our party is true to the basic principles upon which it was founded; that it will continue to be the party of equality and progress; that it will measure up to the requirements created by the changing economic and industrial conditions, holding human rights above property interests; that it will maintain a government for and by the whole people, with equal opportunity for all and special privilege for none."

Rose Bower.

Rapid City.

Iowa

The W. S. Club at Boone has been caring for a rest tent at the Chautauqua grounds the past month. While looking to the comfort of the women and babies, the members distributed suffrage papers and literature. The club will have a rest room on a larger scale at their district fair toward the end of this month.

Kentucky

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., announced her candidacy for Congress a few days ago, from the Seventh Congressional District, on the Prohibition ticket. She is a widow, a speaker of ability, and a woman of high character.

The Kentucky W. C. T. U., at its State Convention just held in Newport, heartily endorsed her candidacy. The resolutions "rejoice at this opportunity of calling public attention to the fact that the interests of women as mothers, home-makers and guardians of the moral ideals of the people need representation in legislative bodies, and that these interests can be best interpreted by representatives of their own sex."

New York

Hearings were given on equal suffrage by the Resolution Committees of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga Springs and the Democratic Convention at Rochester.

Beginning Early

Long before the convention I wrote to the State Chairmen of both parties, telling them of our wish for a hearing.

We had courteous replies from Chairman Woodruff and Chairman Dix. While they said that it rested with the committee chairmen to make their rules, they had no doubt our delegation would be given the time and attention justified by "the importance of the cause you represent." Armed with these letters, the State president went with delegations to Saratoga Springs and to Rochester, and as soon as the chairman of the Resolution Committee was appointed, sent him the letters and asked for an early hearing, telling him that we would be near their Committee Room so to be ready when called.

The Hearing at Saratoga

I had asked the president of the Men's League for a representative, and Mr. Peabody sent Mr. Max Eastman, but the Republican Committee said they would give the women ten minutes but would not have any male speakers.

The State president presented the resolution: "We believe that the question of woman suffrage has reached such a degree of importance that the State Legislature should submit a suffrage amendment to the voters of the State." The speakers were Mrs. Mary Wood, National Organizer of the Republican Women's Association, Miss Mary G. Hay, for the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, Mrs. Robert Elder of Brooklyn and Mrs. R. D. Wolterbeck, formerly a voter in Idaho. Miss Agnes Gouinlock, a college girl, was introduced. Very strict attention was paid to our speakers, but nothing done to help us. We had placed on the back of the chairs in the hall before the delegates came our resolution, printed on yellow paper. The copy issued by the State Association was signed by its officers and the one issued by the Woman Suffrage Party by the party's. The substance was identical. It was interesting to see the more than one thousand delegates at Saratoga take up the slips and read them.

The Hearing at Rochester

In Rochester on account to the fire ordinance the women had to give the resolution to the delegates as they entered the hall. I did not think that it was as effective a way as having them on the seats.

The speakers in Rochester were Mrs. Crossett, Mrs. Gannett and Mr. Eastman. Mrs. E. C. Brown, president of the Rochester Club, and Mrs. Emma B. Sweet, treasurer, were with us. The Chairman said that they would come to our Headquarters at 505 Fifth avenue for tea if they passed our resolution. Then Mrs. Sweet told them they would be welcome to the Rochester Headquarters for tea, and it was next door to their hotel.

Change in Politicians' Attitude

There has been a marked change in the politicians in regard to our question since two years ago. If our women will only let the men know that we are going to try to help elect men who favor the submission of our question to the voters, we shall not have to wait long in this State for a campaign.

In New York City the women went to the primaries, spoke before men's political clubs, and interviewed the delegates to the political conventions. I trust the Up-State women have also done this work.

Must Do Political Work

We must do political work. Men are more ready to promise before they are elected than afterward.

When the views of any candidate are known, please send the word to our State Headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York.

A long pull some of us have had; now let us have a strong pull together by the suffrage women all over the **Empire State!**

Ella H Crossett,
State President.

The Equal Suffrage Club of Albany has included in its plans for the season's work a series of discussions on various points in dispute between the suffragists and the anti-suffragists. They will cover such questions as: "How Will Woman Suffrage Affect the Home?" "Why Do Such a Large Proportion of the Active Philanthropists Believe in Suffrage for Women?"

(Continued on page 168.)

DO NOT BE DISAPPOINTED

IF AT FIRST SIGHT

The Seventh Color in the Rainbow
Is not all you would have it
It will improve on acquaintance
It does not pretend to "talk shop"
It aims to arouse curiosity
It gives a few facts
To feed the starved imagination
Of that part of the public
Which does not know us
And how our cause is marching on
All reasonable people—men and women—are with us
When they know us
Every one will know us and be with us
If you do your part
To circulate the seventh rainbow flyer broadcast
Will you invest 10 cents for a hundred
Or $1.00 for a thousand?
How many will you dispose of by January 1, 1911?

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THERE'S MONEY IN IT

Get advertisements for The Woman's Journal and make money. There should be at least one person in every city and town of the United States who will get advertising for the National Suffrage paper. There is money in it. Write for particulars to **BUSINESS MANAGER, The Woman's Journal.**

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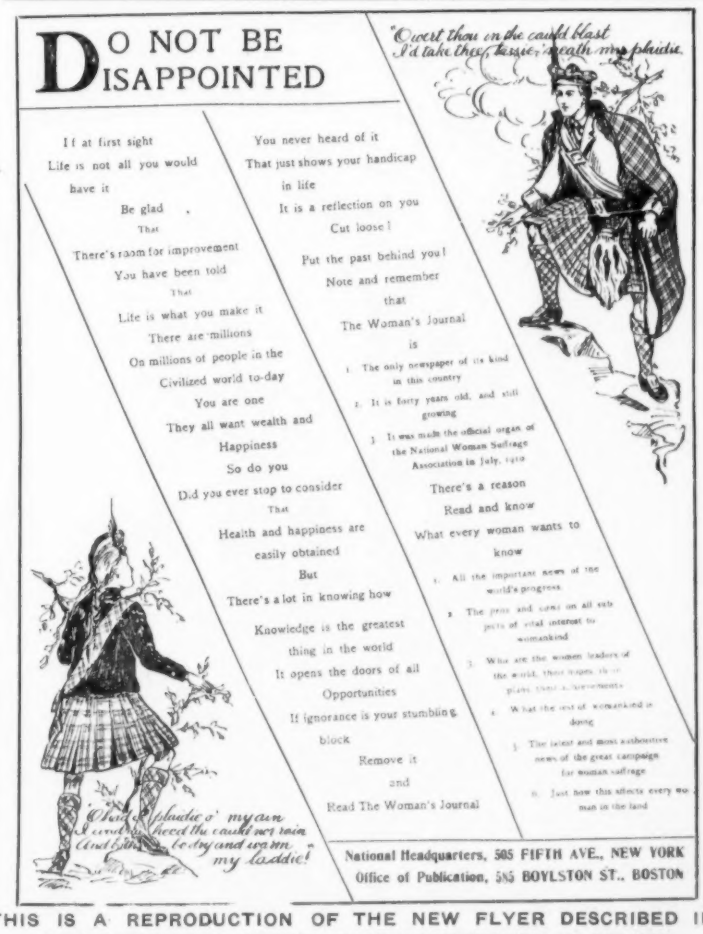

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THE SPIRIT OF SUNSET

When the aster wakes in the morning
In these sweet autumn days,
She sees the sumach burning,
And the maples in a blaze.
And she rubs her eyes, bewildered,
All in the golden haze.

Then: "No—they still are standing;
They're not on fire at all!"
She softly says, when slowly
She sees some crimson fall.
And yellow flakes come floating
Down from the oaks so tall.

And then she knows the Spirit
Of the Sunset must have planned
The myriad bright surprises
That deck the dying land,
And she wonders if the sumach
And the maples understand.

$500,000 FOR A CORPSE

A Mr. Ashmore Russan is visiting this country from Great Britain. In the St. Louis Globe-Democrat he is reported as saying that the suffrage movement in England is "dead beyond resurrection." In England the Anti Suffrage League has just published an earnest appeal for a campaign fund of $500,000. Did anyone ever hear of $500,000 being needed to kill a corpse?

COMMENDABLE SUFFRAGE WORK

Here is a good example which it is hoped will be followed by Chairmen of Committees in every Suffrage League and organization throughout the country. Miss Lola Carson Trax, Chairman of the Press and Literature Committee of The Just Franchise League of Talbot County, Maryland, has appointed a worker on her committee to solicit subscriptions to The Woman's Journal among the League members. She hopes in this way to help increase the circulation of The Woman's Journal.

As The Woman's Journal is the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as The Journal's aim first and last and all the time is to win equal suffrage, helping The Journal is a most effective way of helping on the cause.

The Woman's Journal has a special offer whereby any Suffrage League can put into its treasury $50 between the present time and January 1, 1911. Can any league do better service for itself, for The Journal, and for equal suffrage than by writing for particulars of this offer?

STATE CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 167.)

"What Effect Has It Had in States and Countries Where It Has Been Tried?" "Why Can Women Take a More Effective Part in Municipal Life if They Have the Vote?"

One of the youngest members of the Valley Falls Club, Miss Lois Stover, has been appointed substitute mail carrier on an R. F. D. route and has served during the summer with great satisfaction to the patrons of the route.

Illinois

Our fifth Suffrage Auto Tour was notable for our covering five different Chautauqua Assemblies in five different days, besides sundry county seats, large towns, and two Teachers' Institutes.

We began with the Lithia Springs Chautauqua on Thursday afternoon. Our speakers were Mrs. Eugenie M. Bacon, of Decatur, former president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Myra Strawn Hartshorn, of Chicago, chairman of the literature committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and myself. Mrs. Bacon is so well known in this part of the State that her reputation was responsible for some of the large crowds that we had during the three days when she matronized our party. The other Chautauquas addressed during these days were the ones at Pana, Petersburg, Lincoln and Weldon Springs. The Teachers' Institutes were at Pana and Lincoln. We also spoke at the county seats of six counties. These county seats were Shelbyville, Taylorville, Springfield, Petersburg, Lincoln and Clinton. We also visited on the way Assumption, Edinburg and Auburn.

As usual, the generosity of certain friends enabled us to carry this tour through without debt. Mrs. Eva Munson paid for the automobile used around Springfield, and entertained us most of the time while we were there, as the most of the officers of the newly organized Springfield Suffrage Association were out of the city. These old reliable "stand-bys" who have done the hard work in the years gone by are never allowed to rest. Another generous friend was Mrs. Elvira Downey, of Clinton, whose guarantee to the Chautauqua management of Weldon Springs of twenty-five dollars and expenses for three of our speakers helped fill the treasury of the tour. The Chautauquas of Illinois for the most part have been unwilling to pay money for suffrage speakers. They will pay out hundreds of dollars to men to talk on every variety of subject, interesting and uninteresting. Many of them have paid Mrs. Philip Snowden one hundred and fifty dollars for a lecture on English conditions. Of course that was a step in the right direction, and they enjoyed her speeches. They ought now, however, to have been sufficiently interested to be able to follow Mrs. Downey's generous example and pay our own American women for their work. This tour was also met by large audiences; perhaps the fifteen hundred people who listened at Springfield were about the largest. The Women's Clubs along the route showed us great courtesy.

Our last tour is to begin Oct. 12. We will have Rev. Kate Hughes and Miss Harriett Grim for most of the work. Miss Grim will spend the four weeks up to election time. They will be assisted by some local speakers and Chicago women. Their first week's work will touch the following county seats, besides some smaller towns in between: Lewiston, Virginia, Jacksonville, Mt. Sterling, Quincy, Pittsfield, Winchester, Carrollton, Hardin, Jerseyville, Carlinville, Hillsboro, Greenville and Edwardsville. I will announce the rest of the tour next week, but we hope to make a whirlwind finish of the southern third of Illinois before election. There are a few eastern counties still not covered, but those will be looked after by Mrs. Stewart, our beloved president, and some Chicago workers. When election day and Nov. 8 arrives and we can report that we have sent a suffrage touring party into every one of our one hundred and two county seats in a State three hundred miles long and two hundred broad, and have made the trip pay for itself as it has thus far, with only about one hundred dollars extra donations, we shall be very proud and happy. C. W. McC.

Massachusetts

Annual State Convention at Lowell

The Massachusetts W. S. A. will hold its annual State Convention in Lowell, Oct. 27 and 28.

On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27, a meeting of the delegates and members will be held to hear the reports of officers and of Standing Committees, and to discuss the plan of work for the coming year.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 27, Philip Snowden, M.P., of London, will speak before the Association at Colonial Hall.

On Friday evening, Oct. 28, the election of officers will take place and the plan of work will be adopted.

On Friday afternoon there will be a reception.

Delegates may be accommodated at the American House, and rooms may be had at the Paul R. George House, on Thorndike street, but no meals are given at the latter.

Reception to Mrs. Maud Wood Park

An informal reception will be given at 585 Boylston street on Friday afternoon, Oct. 14, from 4 to 6 P. M., for Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who has recently returned to take up her former work as secretary to the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. She has been away during two years, which she spent in travelling. She has had opportunities to study the conditions of women in the East and in Northern Europe. She was in England during the great suffrage demonstration in July, and will have much to tell that is interesting. She will speak briefly on the suffrage movement in England. A collection of different publications of other associations will be arranged around the room. There will be posters, photographs, leaflets, magazines, papers, illustrating the English movement and various means of arousing suffrage interest. Members of Suffrage Leagues and other friends are invited. Mrs. Park's observations during her two years of travel will make her speaking a genuine suffrage treat. A. E. R.

Edwin D. Mead, Lucia Ames Mead and Miss Florence Luscomb were the speakers at a suffrage meeting held on the evening of Sept. 29 at the Boylston and Charles street entrance to Boston Common. Mr. Mead spoke of the traditions of the Common and of the splendid example of many distinguished men who had traversed its paths and advocated equal suffrage at the State House. Mrs. Mead dealt with the argument that the ballot must be backed by the ability to serve in the army. "Every republic rests more on courts, schools, money and the good-will of its people than on force," she said; "Our real enemies are not to be met by fist or gun, but by brains, ballots and civic virtue. These enemies are disease, ignorance and vice."

$50,000 FUND: CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE

Previously acknowledged	$1,068.85
Grace G. Green	1.00
New Jersey W. S. A.	30.00
Dr. M. D. Hussey	15.00
New Jersey W. S. A.	25.00
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Dr. Jennie V. H. Baker	50.00
Lola Carson Trax	1.00
Emily H. Leakin	5.00
A Warm Friend and Sympathizer	25.00
	$1,255.85

From the suffragists' point of view, the weeks just before election will be of extreme importance. There is an immense amount of work to be done at once. The National Association is ready to do it, but before we can do the work, you must send us money. Do you expect us to make bricks without straw? Success in one of the campaign States will mean more than we can tell for every State. Send us something and send it now. Send all contributions to Jessie Ashley, 505 Fifth avenue, New York.

NOTES AND NEWS

Among the interesting visitors at National Headquarters recently have been Miss Fola LaFollette, Theodore Stanton, son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mr. Marion Owen, one of the leaders of the Home Rule movement in New Jersey, and Mme. Nordica and her husband, Mr. G. W. Young. Mme. Nordica is leaving for Paris to sing in grand opera for the next few weeks, but promises all the help she can give to the suffrage cause on her return. She subscribed to The Woman's Journal. Mr. Young said that he was a suffragist long before he knew Mme. Nordica, and he ordered a large amount of literature to be sent to his office, and promised to distribute it among his employees.

HUMOROUS

Near Neighbor: "Was your husband kind to you during your illness?"

"Kind? Oh, indade, mum, Mike was more loike a neighbor than a husband."—Life.

"Mr. Grimes," said the rector to the vestryman, "we had better take up the collection before the sermon this morning."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, I'm going to preach on the subject of economy."—Stray Stories.

Hogan: "Phat makes ye swally all your dinner in two minutes, Grogan? Are yez atin' on a bet?"

Grogan: "It's for the good ov me dyspepsy, Moike. Sure, the docther tould me to rist an hour after atin', and how else am Oi goin' to get the hour to rist in onless Oi ate like the devil?"—London Ideas.

The father of four boys, discovering the eldest, aged thirteen, smoking a cigarette, called the four together for a lecture on the evils of narcotics.

"Now, Willie," he said, in conclusion, to his youngest, "are you going to use tobacco when you get to be a man?"

"I don't know," replied the six-year-old, soberly. "I'm trying hard to quit."—Success Magazine.

At a meeting of a State Medical Society, the secretary read a letter from the consul of one of our far-away possessions urging the need of a resident physician in his district. In the moment of silence that followed the reading, a young man in the hall arose and said modestly: "I wish you would put me down for that place, sir. It sounds good to me. My practice here died last night."—Success Magazine.

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President's Annual Address, 1904, by Carrie Chapman Catt	.02	2 for .05
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Program for Suffrage Study Club—on State Laws Concerning Women	.01	

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